

S. 1939

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1939, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of antisemitic hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 9, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 165

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 165, a resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan.

S. RES. 212

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 212, a resolution establishing a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program in the Senate.

S. RES. 224

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KANE) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 224, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must seize the opportunity to create millions of jobs, become a net exporter of clean energy, and secure a better, more equitable future by accelerating the electrification of households, buildings, and businesses in the United States, modernizing the United States electricity grid, and continuing on the path towards decarbonizing electricity generation in the United States by 2035.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1970. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing for and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at or surrounding installations of the Department of Defense located in the United States, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the "Clean Water For

Military Families Act." This legislation would provide \$10 billion for the Department of Defense to conduct investigations and remediate PFAS contamination at and surrounding DOD installations in the U.S. and state-owned National Guard facilities.

Dating back to the 1960s, the U.S. Navy began using a firefighting foam called aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) that contains toxic PFAS chemicals. The military used AFFF firefighting foam for emergencies, fire training exercises, and equipment testing, resulting in large discharges of PFAS contamination in groundwater and other environments.

For decades, DOD continued using AFFF firefighting foam despite mounting evidence of detrimental health concerns, and even after leading manufacturers voluntarily phased out production of PFOS and PFOA, the two most widespread and studied PFAS compounds.

In recent years, Congress has passed legislation requiring DOD to phase out the use of AFFF firefighting foams. While this is a vital step toward ensuring DOD adopts PFAS-free alternatives going forward, it does not address DOD's legacy pollution.

To clean up the legacy pollution at contaminated military sites across the country, this legislation authorizes a one-time, \$10 billion investment for PFAS investigations and cleanup. We owe it to military communities to ensure that they can drink clean water and live pollution-free.

There are hundreds of contaminated military sites across the country that jeopardize the health, safety, and well-being of military communities who have suffered from exposure to PFAS pollution and toxic drinking water.

In California alone, there are 62 military facilities with a known or suspected PFAS release.

Since the discovery of PFAS at these installations, there has been little to no progress on the bases with the highest PFAS detections. A \$10 billion investment would accelerate DOD's existing cleanup efforts and cover all types of PFAS chemicals. Absent this legislation, it could take decades for DOD to clean up toxic PFAS. We must act now to move beyond studying the problem and toward a comprehensive cleanup effort to protect service-members, veterans, and military communities.

I thank my co-lead, Senator GILLIBRAND for her tireless leadership fighting PFAS contamination at DOD sites. I also thank the bill's cosponsors for championing this effort with me in the Senate.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the "Clean Water for Military Families Act" as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 259—REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE 1989 TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CONDEMNING THE CONTINUED AND INTENSIFYING CRACKDOWN ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS WITHIN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, INCLUDING THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY PARTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 259

Whereas, on April 15, 1989, peaceful demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing to mourn the death of former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Hu Yaobang, who was compelled to resign in 1987 for expressing support of students demanding political reform;

Whereas, throughout April and May 1989, peaceful demonstrations continued in Tiananmen Square and in an estimated 400 cities across China;

Whereas, by May 17, 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese citizens from all walks of life, including students, government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, and members of the armed forces, gathered peacefully in Tiananmen Square to call for democratic reforms;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrators of 1989 called upon the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, the Government of the PRC declared martial law;

Whereas, during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, the CCP leadership sent armed People's Liberation Army (PLA) troops and tanks into Beijing and surrounding streets;

Whereas, on the night of June 3, 1989, and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, PLA soldiers, at the direction of CCP leadership, fired indiscriminately into crowds of peaceful protesters, killing and injuring thousands of demonstrators and other unarmed civilians;

Whereas the Government of the PRC continues to censor any mention of the crackdown centered on Tiananmen Square, prevent the victims from being publicly mourned and remembered, and harass, detain, and arrest those who call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the wounded, dead, and those imprisoned for participating in the spring 1989 demonstrations;

Whereas the sovereignty of Hong Kong transferred from the United Kingdom to the PRC in 1997 under the terms of the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong (in this resolution referred to as the "Joint Declaration"), which guaranteed that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) will "enjoy a high degree of autonomy" and committed the PRC to keep the "social and economic systems in Hong Kong" unchanged through 2047;

Whereas the Joint Declaration states that "[r]ights and freedoms, including those of